

BELGIANS HOLD OFF GERMANS AT KEY TO PARIS; KAISER CHALLENGES ROME IN CRISP NOTE

OVERCOME GERMAN CRUISERS IN MEDITERRANEAN BATTLE

French Warships Sink One and Capture Two, Following Bombardment of Algiers—Engagement Now in Progress in North Sea, London Is Informed.

ALLIES MOBILIZING THEIR SHIPS FOR GREAT SOUTHERN BATTLE

The sinking Tuesday of the German cruiser Panther and the capture of the cruisers Goeben and Breslau by French warships of the Mediterranean fleet, supported by British vessels, is reported from Paris and London.

A London paper claims to have confirmation of a reported naval engagement between English and German warships in the North Sea. No details are available.

A juncture of the Austrian fleet with German warships in the Mediterranean is reported to have been ordered.

GERMANS LOSE THREE SHIPS.

Paris, Aug. 5.—Details of the naval engagement which resulted in the capture of the German cruisers Goeben and Breslau, and the sinking of the German cruiser Panther have been reported here.

According to these reports, after furiously bombarding the Algerian towns of Bona and Philippeville, the German cruisers Goeben, Breslau, and Panther were effectively caught in a trap.

British squadrons awaited them to the east and to the west, just over the horizon.

Part of the French fleet had left Toulon in pursuit of the Austrian fleet, which had sighted the British ships, and, fearful of their superior strength, had prudently returned to port.

Sighting the greater quarry, the detachment of the French fleet abandoned the pursuit of the Austrians, and overtook the three Germans.

A sharp engagement ensued in which the Panther was sent to the bottom with a shell which exploded near her waterline. The Goeben and the Breslau then signaled their desire to surrender, as they were fast being battered to pieces by the unerring fire of the French warships.

A news dispatch from the front reports that the French fleet in the Mediterranean is preparing to give battle to the Austrian-German squadron, which is reported to have received orders to effect a junction for offensive operations against the French. The French fleet is dominant in the Mediterranean.

Messina, Italy, Aug. 5.—The commander of the German squadron off Messina received orders by wireless today to join the Austro-Hungarian squadron sailing from Trieste and attack the French fleet.

London, Aug. 5.—The French Embassy officially announced today that the French fleet had captured a German cruiser.

Battle in North Sea.

The Evening Standard states on the "highest authority" that a naval battle is now going on in the North Sea, east of Hull. It adds that it is not regarded as an act of decisive importance. The "highest authority" given by the Standard is believed to be the admiralty. A dispatch from Orkney says that the firing of heavy guns could be heard and the flash of searchlights was seen trailing along the sky.

Newcastle reports that the officials there and at South Shields have been instructed to prepare for the reception of wounded men.

The admiralty confirms the reported sinking of a British ship laying mines by the Germans. The destroyer Pathfinder was pursued by German cruisers in the North Sea and narrowly escaped capture.

A British cruiser, sank the Hamburg-American liner Koelnig Luise, which had been converted into a German mine planter. The admiralty confirms the report.

Margate, England, Aug. 5.—Four battleships, moving in battle formation, were sighted steaming toward the English Channel at 1:30 o'clock this afternoon.

An exchange telegram says the German schooner Merve has been captured in the North Sea by a British torpedo boat.

Dover, Aug. 5.—The German steamer

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511.—To Niagara Falls and Return.—511 Leave Washington 7:45 a. m., Aug. 7. Baltimore and Ohio. Special train of modern coaches and parlor cars—dining cars from Philadelphia. Liberal stop-overs returning within 15 days. Lake excursions Aug. 21, Sept. 4, and 18, Oct. 1.—Adv.

U. S. TO HALT GERMAN SHIP

Vaterland, Which Planned to Carry Reserves to Germany, Warned by Revenue Cutter.

Special to The Washington Herald.

New York, Aug. 6, 12:30 a. m.—Summary action by the United States government probably will prevent the sailing of the Vaterland today. A revenue cutter has just gone along the river front and its officers notified the port captains of all the liners flying the flags of warring countries that their ships must not leave without due notice and without a statement to the government as to the nature of the cargoes.

This move followed information that the Vaterland was secretly preparing to slip from her dock sometime during the early morning hours to carry reserves back to Germany.

Columbia Players in "The Senator." To-day, 7:15. Columbia Theater, 28c & 50c.—Adv.

2500 Mountain Lake Park and Return. Leaving Washington 8:15 a. m., Sunday, Aug. 9. Baltimore and Ohio. Returning same day.—Adv.

2500—Luzon, Va., and Return.—2500 Leaving Washington 8:15 a. m., Sunday, Aug. 9. Baltimore and Ohio. Returning same day.—Adv.

WARSHIP TO CARRY HIM HOME

British Government Puts Cruiser at Disposal of Departing German Envoy—Crowds Hoot Outside Kaiser's Embassy.

Special Cable to The Washington Herald.

London, Aug. 5.—Prince Lichnowsky, German ambassador to the Court of St. James, is spending his last night in England. He will leave London at 6 o'clock tomorrow and board a British cruiser at Harwich, which will convey him and his staff to the Continent.

Great crowds circulated about the German embassy this evening, shouting "Down with Germany!" but a strong force of police prevented a repetition of last night's stoning of the embassy. Prince Lichnowsky left his residence only once. That was when he went to pay a visit to Lord Haldane.

Among the visitors to bid him good-bye were the Premier and Mrs. Asquith. Field Marshal Lord Kitchener has been appointed secretary of state for war. Field Marshal Sir John French probably will be appointed to have supreme command of the English army as soon as mobilization is completed, according to the Times today.

Sir John is one of the best-versed military authorities in the world, and, in England's opinion, ranks with the greatest generals of all time. He has had nearly all the high honors in the English military service at one time or another since he entered the army in 1874. He is sixty-two years old.

Autos Seized for War Use. The war office sent out notices instructing all regulars and reservists to proceed immediately to their appointed posts without waiting for an official call.

Automobiles and horses were commandeered today by the government for war purposes. This is the first time in history that motor cars have been seized for military use.

Germans Held as Spies. Dispatches from Portsmouth state that the police raided several houses today and arrested three Germans who were suspected of espionage.

Several more German spies were arrested in London this afternoon. Most of them held good positions in commercial houses. One of them is a German baron.

Asquith Announces War.

Premier Asquith formally announced in the House of Commons this afternoon that England was at war with Germany. He stated that the British Ambassador at Berlin received his passports at 7 o'clock last evening and that a state of war with Germany had existed since 11 o'clock last night.

The Premier asked that Parliament vote credit for \$500,000,000. The Premier stated that the vote would be taken tomorrow.

At the conclusion of the Premier's statement, Reginald McKenna, the home secretary, introduced a bill to prevent the operation of spies in British territory. The bill was immediately passed.

THIRTY-FIVE DEAD WHEN TRAIN HITS MOTORCAR

Joplin, Mo., Aug. 5.—Thirty-five persons were killed tonight when a motor car on the Missouri and North Arkansas, and a passenger train on the Kansas City Southern collided head-on near here. The cars were splintered and caught fire. Many of the bodies and most of the injured were brought here on a relief train tonight.

Hotel Woodstock, New York City. Quiet and in the heart of things.—Adv.

210—Outing Asheville Aug. 7—15 days.

KAISER DEMANDS DEFINITE STATEMENT FROM ITALY

London, Aug. 6, 7 a. m.—It is reported here that Germany has sent an ultimatum to Italy demanding within twelve hours a definite statement as to that nation's intentions with regard to living up to its part in the agreement of the Triple Alliance.

MRS. WILSON WIPE OUT 2 IS DYING HERE GERMAN CORPS

Wife of the President, Suffering from Complication of Diseases, Now Under the Care of Four Physicians.

Mrs. Woodrow Wilson, wife of the President, is gravely ill, and the deepest concern is felt over her condition.

All the members of the family have been summoned to the White House, and the President, upon whom this great anxiety has fallen at a time when he is carrying many other heavy burdens, is in almost constant attendance at the bedside.

It is admitted at the White House that a crisis has been reached in Mrs. Wilson's condition, and that signs of improvement must come quickly. She was unconscious part of yesterday, but rallied somewhat late last night.

At last midnight Mrs. Wilson appeared to be holding her own. An hour previous the President retired at the insistence of Dr. Cary Grayson, who seemed hopeful that Mrs. Wilson would live the night out, at least.

Dr. Edward Parke Davis, of Philadelphia, was summoned last night. A ray of hope came to the White House at a late hour, when it was learned that Dr. Davis had expressed doubt about Mrs. Wilson's condition being as serious as reported.

At 11:30 o'clock Dr. Grayson left the White House, but returned within an hour.

All efforts to conceal the serious nature of Mrs. Wilson's illness was abandoned at the White House, although the official statements carried the hope that she might regain sufficient strength to recover from her relapse.

The President for the last two or three days has reduced his official duties to the minimum and has spent every minute possible at the bedside. It was while sitting there that he wrote his tender of mediation services to the belligerent powers.

He has plainly shown the tremendous strain imposed on him by the European situation and the anxiety over his wife. While working at his desk

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LATEST WAR BULLETINS

WARSAW, Aug. 5.—Russian frontier patrols, driving the enemy before them, today crossed the frontier at Lyk and Biala and penetrated several miles into German territory. The patrols captured and burned the German railway stations at Borjinen and Biala.

NEW YORK, Aug. 5.—The Western Union Cable Company here this evening received a report that warships were bombarding the wireless station at Glace Bay, Nova Scotia.

ROME, Aug. 5.—A special session has been called to decide whether Germany had been attacked by England and was, therefore, entitled to support by Italy.

The war party is demanding that Italy rescind her declaration of neutrality and join with Germany and Austria.

PORTLAND, Me., Aug. 5.—A local wireless operator intercepted dispatches indicating that the Lusitania, pursued by German war vessels, had turned back and was making for Portland.

The intercepted message also stated that a British cruiser is in pursuit of the two German war vessels which are chasing the Lusitania.

KAISER'S ARMY BLOCKED IN RUSH ON FRENCH CAPITAL

All Day Battle Rages Around Liege, Germans Being Repulsed Repeatedly and Leaving 2,000 Dead on the Field; Invaders Bring Up Force of 100,000. British Warships Cut German Cable.

PLAN FOR A NEW DASH TODAY; HOLLAND TO JOIN IN THE FIGHTING

Dispatches from Brussels, direct and through London, tell of the official announcement of Belgian successes in repelling the attack by German forces all along the Belgian frontier Tuesday.

Heavy German losses are announced in the attack on Liege, a strongly fortified town, regarded as the key to Paris.

A dispatch from Mestricht, Netherlands, however, reports general successes for the 80,000 invading Germans.

Liege has been declared in a state of siege, and Belgium has announced that English and French troops may pass across her frontiers.

King Albert of Belgium has left Brussels for the front.

The cables having been cut between the German empire and the rest of the world, it is impossible to ascertain Berlin's view of the Belgian campaign.

The Chronicle (London) says that the Germans were completely repulsed in the fighting Tuesday and were unable to renew their attack on Liege.

Special Cable to The Washington Herald.

Brussels, Aug. 6.—Germany's advance through Belgium has suffered a check.

Several thousand dead and wounded is the toll paid by the German army of the Meuse for its attack on Liege. Every German attack was met by a counter attack on the part of the Belgians. No Germans who passed the forts survived. Two regiments of German cavalry, which succeeded in crossing the Meuse were almost completely annihilated by the deadly fire from Fort Lieers.

The fighting continues and is heavy and deadly. One Belgian squadron of the Second Regiment attacked and drove back six German squadrons.

WOUNDED TAKEN TO LIEGE.

Eight hundred wounded Germans have been carried into the city of Liege, where they are being cared for.

It is reported that the Belgian losses have been comparatively light.

The fortified position of Liege was called upon to support all day today the general shock of the German attack. Reconnoitering parties located three German army corps—the Tenth, at Eysden; the Seventh, at Verviers, 4,000 strong, and the Sixth, in a locality not named.

An army of 100,000 Germans is now marching on Liege and a general engagement is looked for tomorrow.

CAVALRY CROSSES RIVER.

It is reported tonight that the German cavalry finally succeeded in crossing the Meuse at Mestricht, but not until a sharp broadside from the batteries in the Belgian forts had shattered the German pontoon bridges, forcing the German cavalry to ford the stream amid a rain of shot from the Liege fortifications.

An official statement given out this afternoon by the Belgian ministry says: "The Belgians have successfully combatted the German invasion. The Belgian losses have been trifling compared with those of the Germans."

The People, published here, however, says that in a battle on the frontier between the Germans and the Belgians the latter were annihilated.

King Albert left for the front on a special train today. He will take command of the Belgian military operations.

The Belgian government today notified France and England that their troops could pass through Belgium.

The war office has learned that the German forces that captured Vise and bombarded Liege, Namur, and Argentua consist of the Seventh and Tenth Imperial Army Corps.

FIERCE ATTACK ON GERMANS.

The Germans crossed the Meuse, just south of Eysden, Netherlands, and pressed on to Liege, meeting desperate resistance all the way. At Liege they were forced to halt, and the Belgian defenders, reinforced by the Liege garrison, rallied and attacked them fiercely.

Fighting was continued on the outskirts of Liege for several hours, but finally the Germans were compelled to fall back.

French troops reached Tournai at 6 p. m. and effected a junction with the Belgians. Tournai is about thirty-five miles west of Liege. The union of the French and Belgian forces at that point probably will result in complete defeat of the Germans' efforts to capture Liege.

CLAIMS VICTORY AT SPA.

The government tonight issued a bulletin stating that the Belgians won a sweeping victory near Spa, the famous watering place. It reported that two regiments of Germans were annihilated.

The war office announced tonight that the bridge constructed by the Germans across the River Meuse had been destroyed by Belgian artillery, thereby preventing the Germans from crossing and going across to Holland.

The town of Argentua was shelled by German artillery today and is burning. Vise is reported to be burning after bombardment by the Germans.

German artillery is bombarding Namur, at the junction of the Meuse and Sambre rivers, thirty-six miles southeast of Brussels. Namur is a city of 35,000 and is strongly fortified.

This report indicates that the German invaders are turning southward and heading for the French frontier.